



Id. at 782 (citations omitted). Petitioner is in custody pursuant to a state court judgment. As such, he may launch a federal habeas attack on that judgment only by way of a petition pursuant to § 2254. Id. at 780 (“Section 2254, by its terms, . . . ‘applies to a person in custody pursuant to the judgment of a State court who is ‘in custody in violation of the Constitution or laws or treaties of the United States.’” (quoting Medberry v. Crosby, 351 F.3d 1049, 1059 (11th Cir. 2003) (citation and internal quotation omitted))).

Accordingly, the Court intends to construe the instant Petition as a petition for writ of habeas corpus pursuant § 2254 and transfer this action to the Middle District of North Carolina, where venue is proper. It does not appear, however, that Petitioner has previously filed a § 2254 petition challenging his 2015 judgment. Prior to characterizing a mislabeled post-conviction action as an initial § 2254 petition, a district court must provide the prisoner notice and an opportunity to respond. See United States v. Emmanuel, 288 F.3d 644, 649 (4th Cir. 2002), overruled in part on other grounds by Castro v. United States, 540 U.S. 375, 383 (2003), as recognized in United States v. Blackstock, 513 F.3d 128, 133 (4th Cir. 2008).

### **NOTICE**

The Court hereby notifies Petitioner that it intends to construe his habeas Petition as a petition for writ of habeas corpus pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254. Petitioner must indicate whether he agrees or disagrees with this characterization.

Before making that decision, Petitioner should consider that if the Court characterizes the Petition as one brought pursuant to §2254, it will be Petitioner’s first §2254 petition. Thereafter, Petitioner may not file a second or successive §2254 petition attacking the same criminal judgment, unless he first receives permission to do so from the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit. See 28 U.S.C. § 2244(b)(3)(A).

Moreover, in determining whether he agrees or disagrees with this characterization,

Petitioner should consider that the law imposes a one-year statute of limitations on the right to bring a habeas action pursuant to §2254. See 28 U.S.C. § 2244(d)(1). The statute of limitations begins to run at the latest of:

- (A) the date on which the judgment became final by the conclusion of direct review or the expiration of the time for seeking such review;
- (B) the date on which the impediment to filing an application created by State action in violation of the Constitution or laws of the United States is removed, if the applicant was prevented from filing by such State action;
- (C) the date on which the constitutional right asserted was initially recognized by the Supreme Court, if the right has been newly recognized by the Supreme Court and made retroactively applicable to cases on collateral review; or
- (D) the date on which the factual predicate of the claim or claims presented could have been discovered through the exercise of due diligence.

Id.

### **ORDER**

Petitioner should file a paper writing in this Court stating whether he agrees to have the Petition considered pursuant to §2254. If he agrees to the characterization, Petitioner may, concurrent with his notice to the Court, file an amended §2254 petition raising any additional constitutional challenges to his 2003 judgment. The Court shall direct the Clerk of Court to mail Petitioner a blank §2254 form to use for this purpose. Moreover, the Court shall transfer this action to the Middle District of North Carolina, where venue is proper.

If Petitioner does not agree to the characterization, the Court will dismiss this action without prejudice. If Petitioner fails to timely respond to this Order, the Court will characterize the Petition as one brought pursuant to §2254, without further notice to Petitioner, and transfer it to the Middle District.

In addition, federal law requires a prisoner seeking habeas review of his state court judgment in federal district court to pay a \$5.00 filing fee or be granted leave by the court to

proceed without prepayment of fees and costs. See 28 U.S.C. §§ 1914, 1915. Petitioner has filed a declaration under penalty of perjury that he is indigent (Doc. No. 2), but he has not filed the required application to proceed without prepayment of fees and costs. Therefore, the Clerk of Court shall be directed to send Petitioner a blank application so that he may correct this deficiency.

**NOTE:** Rule 3(2) of the Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases in the United States District Courts requires that a state prisoner's application to proceed without prepayment of fees and costs be accompanied by "*a certificate from the warden or other appropriate officer of the place of confinement showing the amount of money or securities that the petitioner has in any account in the institution.*" Petitioner's failure to include such a certificate or a receipt displaying the balance of his inmate trust account, could result in denial of indigent status.

**IT IS, THEREFORE, ORDERED** that Petitioner shall have 21 days from entrance of this Order to:

1. inform the Court in writing whether he agrees to the characterization of his § 2241 Petition as a 28 U.S.C. § 2254 petition for writ of habeas corpus;
2. file an amended § 2254 petition for writ of habeas corpus on the form provided; and
3. either file an application to proceed without prepayment of fees and costs, on the form provided, and a certificate or receipt from the prison superintendent or other appropriate officer showing the amount of money or securities Petitioner has in any account in the institution, or pay the \$ 5.00 filing fee.

**IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that the Clerk of Court shall mail Petitioner a blank 28 U.S.C. § 2254 form and a blank application to proceed without prepayment of fees and costs, with a copy of this Order.

**SO ORDERED.**

Signed: December 3, 2018

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Frank D. Whitney", written over a horizontal line.

Frank D. Whitney  
Chief United States District Judge

